

**“Renovation wave of buildings in the Baltic Sea Region:
challenges and opportunities”**

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KEY FINDINGS

Challenges	Opportunities
EU	
Decarbonization means a heavy lifting	but it also a high potential of energy saving
There is a need to change our mindset	Installing heat pumps to directly exchange gas heaters
Setting minimum standards for worst-performing buildings	Making use of digitalization
High energy poverty in EU	
Latvia	
Not enough funding to renovate all buildings	High renovation demand
Renovation is a social issue, as owners expect to receive high subsidy rates and are not rushing to invest their own funds.	Ongoing program “Let’s live warmer”
Financially unattractive repayment of renovation loan	High energy prices
Banks tend to refuse to finance buildings in rural areas	One-Stop-Shops
Complex State aid treatment	Grant disbursement model may be simplified
	Improvements of awareness level and motivation of apartment owners to implement renovation projects
Germany	
Fossil heating is still a highest part of heating source	Relatively high part of district heating
Low refurbishment rates	Heating must be climate neutral until 2045
A large part of this transformation must be conducted by the private sector	Buildings must be seen as part of a network solution and an energetically part of their neighborhood.
Municipalities are limited in action	Municipality should be a key player in renovation wave – now it is underestimated
Funding framework was not attractive for municipalities.	Need of legal framework for citizens, which want to install some energy efficiency measures
Poland	
Limited information about energy use in buildings and their technical condition	Digitalization of monitoring of energy use
Databank of Energy certificates is being poorly maintained	Increase share of renewable energy
Fossil heating is still a highest part of heating source	Increasing national ambitions and goals
Electricity as energy source for heating is only 1%	
Even after thermo-modernization a primary heat source in 5.1% is still coal	
Low national ambitions of renovation rate	
Sweden	
Many bad houses built in 1965-1975	High energy saving potential in buildings
Risk of sub-optimization	Popular network meetings
Shortcomings in system competence of property owners or consultants	Scouting and being able to try new technologies (BeBo)
	Good channels for information and communication